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th YEAR.

VOLUME 97
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RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1917. — EIGHT PAGES.

WEATHER
PAGE 2 —FAIR

PRICE. TWO

HOOVER SEES NO EARLY REDUCTION IN BREAD PRICES

Best Public May Expect Is
16-Ounce Loaf for
10 Cents.

MAY BE CUT TO 8 CENTS
THROUGH CO-OPERATION

Bakers, Retailers and Consumers
Must Unite to Eliminate
Wasteful Methods.

FLOUR SHOULD SELL CHEAPER

Country's Millers Agree to Hold
Their Profits to 25 Cents
a Barrel.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, August 31.—Prospects of an early and radical reduction in bread prices apparently vanished to-night, when Herbert Hoover, the food administrator, announced that the best the public may expect is a sixteen-ounce loaf for 10 cents or possibly 8 cents.

The 8-cent loaf of sixteen ounces is, Mr. Hoover said, only if bakers, retailers and consumers unite to eliminate wasteful distribution methods and co-operate to obtain a standardized loaf.

The price of family flour, Mr. Hoover said, should be reduced, at the present time, to at least \$2 or \$3 a barrel. Bakers' flour will sell little more than at present.

Mr. Hoover, who is serving for the first time of the country as a voluntary agent, said to-night that the sixteen-ounce loaf for 10 cents will represent a slight reduction in bread prices. Standardization, he said, would be hard to bring about, because of varying costs in ingredients that have made it necessary to increase or reduce the size of the loaf.

No move will be made towards price reduction, Mr. Hoover said, until the food administration has announced its plans for dealing with the baking industry. It may be a month before the program is ready, it was learned to-night.

BAKERS WANT TO HELP

IN CONSERVATION OF WHEAT
The bakers have been and are holding themselves in readiness," said a statement by Mr. Corby, "to effect the conservation of wheat. They have been co-operating with Mr. Hoover, and have supplied data and facts to assist the food administration in perfecting its plans relative to bread."

"The bakers respectively request the public to disregard the many ridiculous statements about bread emanating from unreliable sources, and ask that they await the announcement of the President relative to the nation's plans for bread production."

Members of the wheat price committee, which recommended the price of \$2.20 fixed by President Wilson for wheat, declared, after their work was ended, that the committee was convinced it was possible to make and sell a fourteen-ounce loaf of bread for 8 cents.

ONLY ONE WAY IN WHICH

REDUCTION IS POSSIBLE

Mr. Hoover made it clear that under the food control act, except in isolated instances, the food administration has no control of prices from the time flour reaches the wholesaler until it is sold by bakers and retailers as bread. A price reduction can be accomplished only by voluntary action by bakers and retailers, and by the assistance of the public in eliminating waste.

Of bread prices and prospects of a reduction, Mr. Hoover said:
"At the present time, a full sixteen-ounce loaf can be delivered to the consumer for less than 10 cents per loaf, less the consumer will join with the bakers and retailers in eliminating needless cost. It may be possible to reduce the cost of bread by about 2 cents per loaf if co-operation of the bakers, consumers and retailers can be secured to secure a standardized loaf, and if wasteful practices which have grown up out of competitive conditions can be eliminated and a reduction in credit and delivery be brought about."

Some bakers of a large volume and with special delivery conditions may be able to increase this saving somewhat."

Seed wheat, it was announced, will be held to the price schedule fixed by President Wilson. It is realized that seed is of a better grade than ordinary classes, and no effort will be made to control the price.

RAIN CORPORATION TO
HANDLE WHEAT CROP

NEW YORK, August 31.—The food administration's grain corporation on September 4 will begin to buy and sell the wheat crop of the United States at the base price fixed Thursday by President Wilson—\$2.20 for No. 1 Northern at Chicago.

was officially announced to-night.

No Place for Pacifists to Hold Their Meeting

CHICAGO, August 31.—Denied the privilege of meeting in Minneapolis, and having been forcibly ejected from Hudson, Wis., officials of the People's Council of America for Peace and Democracy announced here to-night that they did not know where their convention scheduled for to-morrow would be held. They denied Milwaukee had been chosen, though Morris Hillquit so announced in New York to-night.

WISCONSIN GOVERNOR
OPPOSED TO MEETING
MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 31.—Governor Philipp to-night wired Sheriff McManus that, should delegates of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace arrive in Milwaukee, they be informed that it is his wish that no meeting be held. The sheriff was told to "telephone for instructions" after this was done.

AX IMBEDDED IN SKULL OF PHOEBUS BOATMAN

Captain Elmer C. Messick Fouly
Murdered While Asleep in Cabin
of His Schooner.

BODY IS THROWN OVERBOARD

Found on Sand Bar After Floating
Several Miles Down Patuxent
River—Sheriff, in Search of Deck-
hand, Visits Baltimore.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

BALTIMORE, MD., August 31.—One of the most brutal murders in the annals of this State came to light to-day when Sheriff Daniel C. Bowles, of St. Mary's County, came here in search of a deck hand, whom the authorities believed sank an ax into the head of Captain Elmer C. Messick, of Phoebus, Va., as he lay asleep in the cabin of his schooner, the Matilda L., at Jones' Wharf, on the Patuxent River, on Tuesday night.

After slaying Captain Messick, the murderer burned the ship's papers on the cabin floor, and then, after making efforts to wash away the blood with a broom, burned the broom. He then threw the corpse overboard. So deeply was the ax sunk into the brain of the victim that it remained in the body when it was recovered several miles from the wharf where the Matilda L. was docked. The body was found on a sand bar, still remaining where the body was towed for a mile and a half. It required the strength of two men to remove the ax from the skull.

Efforts to recover the body by dragging were instituted, but while grappling irons were being procured, a farmer several miles from the wharf where the Matilda L. was docked found the body on a sand bar. He notified Sheriff Bowles, who, with a number of others, went to the scene. The body was towed for a mile to one wharf and then for a half a mile to another wharf. All this while the ax was deeply imbedded in the captain's skull.

SHELDON TO ASSIST HOOVER

Will Be Representative of American
Food Administration in United
Kingdom.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, August 31.—Louis T. Sheldon, who is associated with a London banking firm, has been asked by Herbert C. Hoover to accept appointment as representative of the American food administration board in the United Kingdom. It is understood Mr. Sheldon has accepted, and that it is now being determined whether he shall become an attaché of the American embassy.

As Mr. Hoover's representative, Mr. Sheldon will deal with the British food controller, Baron Rhonda, for the purpose of bringing about close co-operation between the United States and England in regard to the control of food. Mr. Sheldon, who is a Yale graduate, for some time has been assisting the commercial attaché of the embassy overseeing the shipment of certain war materials.

12 VESSELS OVERDUE

Report by Shipping Men Given Out by
Chamber of Commerce at
Pacific Port.

(By Associated Press.)
A PACIFIC PORT, August 31.—Twelve sailing vessels and steamships were considered overdue at this port by shipping men, according to an announcement to-day by the Chamber of Commerce. The list includes the Wairuna, 2,530 tons, ninety-one days out of a New Zealand port, and the motor schooner Laura Whalen, 1,046 tons, sixty-five days out of a Pacific port, bound for the Orient.

HEARST NOT TO RUN

Declines to Allow Name to Appear on
Ballot for Mayor of New
York.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, August 31.—William R. Hearst will not be a candidate for Mayor of New York at the coming election. His declination to allow his name to appear on the ballot at the coming primaries was filed with the board of elections to-day, the last day under the law for taking this action. Mr. Hearst had been designated by petition for the nomination on the Democratic ticket.

Week-End Rates to
Chesapeake and Ohio Ry.
\$2.00 round trip to Old Point and Norfolk. Tickets sold Friday afternoon and Saturdays throughout September, until Monday following—Adv.

CHILD LABOR LAW IS HELD INVALID

Decision Handed Down by Judge
Boyd in Federal Court
at Greensboro.

CONGRESS EXCEEDS POWER

Permanent Injunction Against
Enforcement of Statute in
District Is Issued.

(By Associated Press.)
GREENSBORO, N. C., August 31.—Federal Judge James E. Boyd, of the Western District of North Carolina, to-day held the Keating-Owen child labor law unconstitutional and enjoined the United States district attorney, William C. Hammer, and his "successors, assistants, deputies and agents" from enforcing in the district the provisions of the act of Congress which were to become operative to-morrow.

The decision of Judge Boyd came at the conclusion of three days of argument on the constitutionality of the act.

The attack on the constitutionality of the Federal child labor law came before Judge Boyd on injunction proceedings brought by Roland H. Dagenhart and his minor sons, Reuben and John, of Charlotte, who sought to restrain the Fidelity Manufacturing Company from discharging the two boys from the company's cotton mills at Charlotte.

ARGUMENTS BY COUNSEL

ARE ABLY PRESENTED

Preliminary to announcing his decision, Judge Boyd said that the arguments by counsel had been ably presented, and that he came to the task he had to perform as fully advised and informed as he reasonably could expect to be. He stated that he was gratified by the candor of Professor Parkinson, of Columbia University, representing the Department of State, who asserted that Congress had used its power over interstate commerce for the object of regulation of local conditions within the State and the encouragement of child labor. Judge Boyd said the admission left the issue clear and brought forward the question: "Can Congress do by indirect action that which it undoubtedly cannot do directly?"

"Congress," he said, "can regulate trade among the States, but not the internal conditions of labor."

Judge Boyd expressed his approval of laws tending to elevate the condition and moral state of all the people, and made it clear that his judgment on the act was based upon his interpretation of the constitutional limitations of congressional power.

The decree signed by the court is entitled "Roland H. Dagenhart and Reuben Dagenhart and John Dagenhart, by Roland H. Dagenhart, prochein ami, plaintiffs, vs. Fidelity Manufacturing Company and William C. Hammer, United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, defendants," and after a preliminary recital of the facts that were presented in equity and the complaint filed by the Fidelity Company admitting the facts, the motion to dismiss the suit filed by District Attorney Hammer being denied, says:

"The court, being of opinion that the said act of Congress is unconstitutional and without the power of Congress to enact, it is now, on motion of counsel for the plaintiffs, ordered, adjudged and decreed:

"First—That the motion of William C. Hammer, United States district attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, be, and the same is hereby, denied.

PERMANENTLY ENJOINED

FROM ENFORCING LAW

"Second—That the defendant Fidelity Manufacturing Company be, and it is hereby, permanently enjoined from, in any way or manner, by reason of the force of said act of Congress, discharging the minor plaintiffs, John Dagenhart, from its services, or curtailing the employment of the minor plaintiff, Reuben Dagenhart, to eight hours per day.

"Third—That the said William C. Hammer, United States attorney as aforesaid, and his successors, assistants, deputies and agents, be, and they are hereby, permanently enjoined from in any way or manner enforcing or attempting to enforce the provisions of the aforesaid act of Congress, or any part thereof, and from instituting or causing to be instituted any prosecution or proceedings under the aforesaid statute or any of the provisions thereof."

The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and persons here to-night interested in the law say that special haste will be made in the presentation of the case on appeal to the highest court for adjudication.

Argument was concluded for the plaintiffs to-day by Judge W. P. Eynum, of Greensboro, whose chief contention was that the power to close the arteries of interstate commerce to lawful articles of exchange which are not in themselves injurious to public health, morals or safety is not possessed by Congress.

DECISION MERELY VEHICLE
TO GET TO SUPREME COURT

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, August 31.—Federal officials regard the decision of Judge Boyd, holding the child labor law unconstitutional, merely as a vehicle for getting the question before the Supreme Court, where they are entirely confident the action of Congress will be sustained. It had been asserted when the law was passed that

(Continued on Second Page.)

NEXT LIBERTY LOAN FOR \$3,000,000,000

Opening of Campaign Tentatively
Set by Treasury Department
for October 1.

BOOKS TO CLOSE NOVEMBER 1

Whether Issue Will Be Adver-
tised in Paid Newspaper Space
Under Consideration.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, August 31.—The opening of the next Liberty Loan campaign has been set tentatively by the Treasury Department for October 1. Subscription books will close November 1, unless the program is altered.

The amount, the interest rate, the denominations of the bonds and other details will be announced after Congress disposes of the pending bond bill. Indications are that the next offering will approximate \$3,000,000,000. Whether it will be advertised by the government through paid newspaper space is under consideration, but Secretary McAdoo said to-night the cost of such an undertaking would exceed the appropriation now available for the purpose. He added that there could be no action until more light had been received as to the cost of an effective advertising campaign and until Congress had decided what amount will be allowed for advertising for future issues.

Under the war revenue bill passed last April, \$7,000,000 was made available for expenses of floating \$5,000,000,000 in bonds and \$2,000,000,000 in short-time certificates of indebtedness. It is reported that about half already has been disbursed in connection with the flotation of the \$2,000,000,000 Liberty bonds first offered and the certificates of indebtedness put out in advance of the loan.

In announcing the tentative program for the second campaign, Mr. McAdoo appealed to the Liberty Loan Committee to perfect its organizations and prepare for the next campaign by getting in touch with the various Federal reserve banks.

TO RENEW FIGHT FOR WAR
EXPENDITURES COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, August 31.—Coinciding with the voting of a favorable report by the Ways and Means Committee to-day, the \$1,335,345,469 war bond and certificate bill in virtually the form Secretary McAdoo wrote it, Republican leaders in the House announced they would renew their fight for the creation of a congressional war expenditures committee.

The proposed expenditures committee amendment, offered by representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, was voted down along party lines in committee, but several Democrats expressed their approval of it, and Republicans are hopeful that when it reaches the floor some Democratic support will develop.

An effort has been made in drafting the amendment to meet the objection of President Wilson that a similar provision proposed during the food control bill debate would embarrass him in the conduct of the war.

Instead of authorizing a committee to "study problems arising from the war," like the former proposal, the new draft would provide for a committee to "co-operate with the President in promoting efficiency and preventing waste and extravagance in the conduct of the war." As indicating that such a committee is needed, the Republicans plan to point to reports of waste and extravagance which have appeared in the newspapers.

Another provision designed to forestall charges that the move is political would permit seven Democrats and six Republicans to compose the committee personnel. The committee would hold hearings and investigations at will and be given an initial appropriation of \$100,000.

SCHIFF FOR INSURANCE BILL

Declares Hardly Any Measure Now
Before Congress Deserves Greater
Support.

(By Associated Press.)
BAR HARBOR, ME., August 31.—The Federal war risk insurance bill, designed to provide for the dependents of American soldiers and sailors, now pending in Congress, was heartily endorsed in a statement issued here to-day by Jacob H. Schiff, the New York financier. Mr. Schiff said he was of the opinion that hardly any legislative measure now before Congress deserves greater support than the war risk insurance bill.

"If we wish our men to go forward without having constantly on their minds the worry which the question of the provision for those they've left behind in event of their own death or disability must bring," Mr. Schiff said, "the least we can do is to offer our soldiers and sailors an opportunity for insurance such as is provided in the pending measure. It is better that we should be, as is claimed by some, too generous than the reverse. There can be but little doubt that the American people will willingly approve of the possible burden which the pending bill may lay open to them."

Cabinet Crisis Imminent.

PAUL, August 31.—Minister of the Interior, J. J. Malvy, has tendered his resignation. It became known late to-night that a ministerial crisis is imminent.

More by Boat, he Water

Trip of Delany

Baltimore, 7:00 A. M. RIVER

one new Glasgow—Adv.

MAY ATTACK RIGIA BY LAND AND SEA

First Contingent of New Air Army
From America Now on French Soil

WASHINGTON, August 31.—The vanguard of America's vast air fleet has reached French soil.

The first of the armada of 150,000 airplanes have safely crossed the Atlantic, together with men, well-trained aviators, to operate them.

This fact became known in guarded statements at the War Department to-day. The exact number of machines which have been transported is, of course, military information, and not subject to publication. The same holds true for the number of men sent across.

But a high official, acquainted with every detail of the movement, said:

"The aviation program is well along. The first contingent of our new air army is already across. And machines have been sent over, too."

"I can't give exact figures, either on what has been done or what is being done. But the first of the new air fleet have been trained and equipped, and we have thousands more under training now."

All air training camps for American aviators have been established at places where weather conditions will permit almost continuous work. Here a vast number of the technical school classes, college graduates and others who were first to enlist for service in the air have been sent. A second contingent is said to be almost ready for actual service.

Every indication at the War Department to-day is that there will be a full quota for the vast aviation field which General Pershing is having made ready in France. There soon will be men enough to fill the barracks, which, according to reports from the American base, are designed to house 15,000 men.

Indications to-day were that a satisfactory solution of the problem of obtaining airplanes in sufficient quantity have been arrived at, and that the output now is satisfactory. Officials of the signal corps and the aircraft production board are, of course, bending every effort to increase every facility for the manufacture of aircraft, but the situation is more satisfactory to-day than it has been at any time in the past.

CONTRACTS GIVEN FOR 268 FABRICATED STEEL SHIPS

Expected to Result in Turning Out of
Vessels More Rapidly Than Was
Ever Dreamed Of Before.

COMPLETE ONE EVERY 2 DAYS

Awards Given to Submarine Boat
Corporation, to American Interna-
tional Corporation and to Mer-
chant Shipbuilding Corporation.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—Contracts for approximately 268 fabricated steel ships were awarded to-day by the United States Shipping Board. All the vessels will be standardized.

An idea of the rapidity with which the construction program will be carried out is contained in the statement of one of the successful bidders, which promises that one complete 5,000-ton ship will be turned out every two working days.

The contracts for fabricated ships will go to the Submarine Boat Corporation, which will start with twenty-eight ships; the American International Corporation, which will build 200 ships; and the Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation, which will put out forty ships.

The Submarine Boat Corporation announced to-day that its plant would be located at Newark, N. J., where ways and buildings have been constructed to permit of building twenty-eight ships at one time. The other yards are understood to be similarly well equipped for rapid construction.

PLAN FIRST SUGGESTED

BY HENRY H. SUTPHEN

The plan for building fabricated steel ships was first suggested by Henry H. Sutphen, vice-president of the Submarine Boat Corporation, it was stated in a statement given out to-day by the Shipping Board. The suggestion was made to the Emergency Fleet Corporation last April, but the entire project was held up by the Goethals-Denman controversy. The plan called for utilizing the facilities of structural steel ships that heretofore have been furnishing fabricated steel for bridge building, structural steel building, water towers and other construction where steel was used.

The government's ambitious naval program and the scarcity of ship steel in shapes and plates made the plan especially attractive to the government, for it is expected that thereby a large amount of labor in shops and in the field now employed on shipbuilding will now be directed toward getting out the standardized ships.

Adoption of the fabricating plan is expected to result in the turning out of ships more rapidly than was ever dreamed of before in the shipbuilding world. So long as the flow of raw materials can be kept up, it was said to-day, the fabricating plants can turn out ships at the rate of more than one every two days. The parts will be assembled in government yards.

STRIKE OF 12,000 WORKERS SET FOR NEXT WEDNESDAY

(By Associated Press.)
SEATTLE, WASH., August 31.—Strike of more than 12,000 workers in Seattle shipyards and plants engaged in fabricating shipbuilding material to enforce demands for a general increase in wages was set for next Wednesday by officers of the fifteen affiliated unions of the Seattle Metal Trades Council executive session to-day.

D'ANNUNZIO INJURED

Italy's Post-Aviator Wounded in Aerial
Combat Over Austrian
Lines.

ROME, August 31.—Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italy's post-aviator, has been wounded in an aerial combat over the Austrian lines.

SAYS GERARD GIVES FREE REIN TO HIS IMAGINATION

Former Chancellor von Bethmann-
Hollweg Denies Utterances At-
tributed to Him.

NEVER UNFOLDED WAR AIMS

Declares Ex-Ambassador to Germany
Is Served Faultily by Memory in
Quoting Alleged Conversations,
Questions Ethics of Revelations.

(By Associated Press.)
BERLIN, August 30 (via London, August 31).—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the former Imperial Chancellor, to-day asserted that it was his impression that James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, in writing his revelations of Germany's war aims, gave a somewhat free rein to his imagination. The statement of the former Chancellor was the result of his reading in a London newspaper Mr. Gerard's version of a conversation with him last January, in which it was alleged that Germany's peace terms were set forth.

"In his published report of this particular conversation," Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg told the Associated Press to-day, "Mr. Gerard attributed utterances to me which may have been made in other quarters in Germany, and to which he frequently referred in the progress of our conversation, but which were not my own. This applies especially to his reference to Germany's alleged intentions to seize Liege and Namur, and of Germany's plans to take possession of the Belgian ports and railways and to establish military and commercial domination over that country."

"I never unfolded such German war aims to Mr. Gerard. In the course of my several conversations with him, positive guarantees that Belgium territory and policies would not in the future be exploited as a menacing factor against us."

DID NOT BITE AT BAIT

HE SAYS GERARD SET

"In the progress of our conversation, Mr. Gerard suggested that the realization of far-reaching aspirations in Belgium would give King Albert merely a sham authority, and asked whether it would not be better for Germany to endeavor to acquire Liege, which Mr. Gerard thought possible of achievement."

"Perhaps this suggestion was a bait, intended to provoke a reply from me. If so, the attempt failed."

"Mr. Gerard's memory would seem also to have served him faultily when he wrote down what was said about Russia. He dealt but superficially with Germany's eastern war aims, observing that the United States' interest in this direction was very limited, and that Germany undoubtedly would have a free hand there. For Roumania and Serbia he also revealed very slight sympathy. Mr. Gerard did not obtain out of my mouth any of the statements concerning these countries which he attributes to me."

The former chancellor then touched upon what he regarded as the ethics of Mr. Gerard's disclosures as compared with the European idea.

"You Americans are an impetuous people," he said. "You do not seem to permit even your retiring diplomats to observe the traditional silence, nor have you the patience to abide the post-mortem publication of their memoirs."

"In Europe, however, it would seem that publication of such matters by common consent is postponed to later periods when judgments are both calm and more mature."

Gerard, however, made no such disclaimer. "I license conference," he said, "a dispute as to the ethics of the disclosure."

GERMAN PATROL

PARIS, August 31.—A German patrol

approach our lines

our fire," says to-
ment. "There was
fighting on both
in Alsace an enem
Hartmannswerker
completely. The
port from the t

JOINT OFFENSIVE AGAINST RUSSIA BASE IS FORE

Germany's Long
Drive Believed
Near at Hand

WARSHIPS AND AIR
VISIT ADJACENT

Raids Carried Out
in Gulf, With Wharves
Is Not Given

ITALIANS STILL MAKING

Push Forward on Balkan
and Renew Activity on
Carso Plateau.

Having failed in all their direct attacks by land to break the Russian front and capture Riga, Russia's principal naval base and arsenal on the Baltic, the possibility that the Germans are now preparing for an offensive by land and sea is forecast the maneuvers of their torpedo destroyers, submarines and sweeping trawlers in adjacent waters and in aerial attacks in the Gulf of Riga itself.

Forty airplanes of the enemy winged their way over the Gulf, these military operations upon Russian works, and raids against islands in damage, if any, result in the Russian official.

Neither the Russian Office has announced movement of infantry divisions west of Riga, the Germans made Berlin says that in the region of the Gulf, the on- ing out raiding operation on the Russian front.

The Italian offensive on the Gorizia front, which was a surprise attack, was a success. The Austrians have been driven back, and the Italians are now in possession of the Gorizia front.

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